09567863

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=> file biosis medline caplus wpids uspatfull
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:44:33 ON 09 JUN 2003
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:44:33 ON 09 JUN 2003
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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s primer and extension
L1        40246 PRIMER AND EXTENSION

=> s l1 and labeled nucleotide
L2         1679 L1 AND LABELED NUCLEOTIDE

=> s l2 and downstream (5a) labeled nucleotide
L3            8 L2 AND DOWNSTREAM (5A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4            8 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 bib abs 1-8

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 8  WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN   2002-500845 [53]   WPIDS
CR   2001-016253 [02]; 2001-191555 [19]
DNC  C2002-141910
TI   Detecting a nucleic acid insertion or deletion for detecting the presence
     of cancerous or precancerous tissue, comprises an assay that incorporates
     a labeled nucleotide complementary to a base
     downstream from a target region.
DC   B04 D16
IN   LAKEN, S J; PIERCEALL, W; SHUBER, A P
PA   (EXAC-N) EXACT SCI CORP
CYC  100
PI   WO 2002055740 A2 20020718 (200253)* EN   46p
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
            NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
            DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
            KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
            RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
     US 6503718    B2 20030107 (200306)
ADT  WO 2002055740 A2 WO 2002-US935 20020110; US 6503718 B2 Provisional US
```

1999-134711P 19990518, CIP of US 1999-371991 19990811, CIP of US 1999-468670 19991221, US 2001-757949 20010110

PRAI US 2001-757949 20010110; US 1999-134711P 19990518; US 1999-371991 19990811; US 1999-468670 19991221

AN 2002-500845 [53] WPIDS

CR 2001-016253 [02]; 2001-191555 [19]

AB WO 200255740 A UPAB: 20030407

NOVELTY - Detecting (M1) a nucleic acid (NA) insertion or deletion comprises using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) that incorporates a **labeled nucleotide** complementary to a base **downstream** from a target region (TR) and comparing the size of a labeled **extension** product (EP) compared to a standard.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting (M1) a NA insertion or deletion comprises:

(a) selecting a NA having a known wild-type sequence and having a TR comprising a repeat sequence having 3 different types of nucleotide bases that are dGTP, dATP, dTTP or dCTP;

(b) contacting a sample with an oligonucleotide **primer** that is complementary to a portion of the NA immediately upstream of the TR;

(c) extending the **primer** in the presence of nucleotide bases that are complementary to the nucleotide bases of the TR, forming a **primer** EP;

(d) extending the **primer** EP in the presence of a **labeled nucleotide** complementary to a nucleotide base **downstream** from the TR in the NA, where the **labeled nucleotide** is not complementary to any of the nucleotide bases of the TR, producing a labeled EP comprising a sequence that is complementary to the entire TR;

(e) detecting the labeled EP; and

(f) comparing the size of the labeled EP to a standard, where a product smaller than the standard indicates a deletion and a product larger than the standard indicates an insertion.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) diagnosing colorectal cancer or precancer comprising:

(a) performing an assay to detect, in a stool sample from a patient, a NA mutation indicative of a colorectal lesion;

(b) performing a sigmoidoscopy on the patient; and

(c) diagnosing colorectal cancer or precancer if the assay or sigmoidoscopy is positive;

(2) localizing a colorectal lesion is a patient comprising:

(a) performing an assay to detect, in a stool sample from a patient, a NA mutation indicative of the colorectal lesion;

(b) performing a sigmoidoscopy on the patient;

(c) diagnosing a proximal colonic lesion is the assay is positive for the mutation and the sigmoidoscopy is negative; and

(d) diagnosing a distal colonic lesion if the signoidoscopy is positive and the assay is negative for the mutation;

(3) diagnosing hereditory non-polyposis colorectal cancer comprising:

(a) performing an assay to detect, in a stool sample from a patient, a NA mutation indicative of hereditory non-polyposis colorectal cancer;

(b) performing a colonoscopy on the patient; and

(c) diagnosing hereditory non-polyposis colorectal cancer if the assay is positive and the colonscopy reveals an adenoma;

(4) determining whether a target nucleotide is present at a genetic locus of interest comprising performing the **primer extension** step of M1 and determining whether **labeled nucleotide** is present in the EP;

(5) determining whether a target point mutation is present at a genetic locus of interest comprising the method of (4);

(6) identifying a target single nucleotide polymorphic variant present at a genetic locus of interest comprising:

(a) contacting a NA in a biological sample with a **primer**

complementary to a portion of the genetic locus immediately upstream of a target single nucleotide polymorphic variant position;

(b) extending the **primer** in the presence of 2 differentially labeled nucleotides, where the first nucleotide is complementary to a nucleotide suspected to be present at the target position, and the second nucleotide is complementary to a second nucleotide alternatively suspected to be present at the target position;

(c) further extending the **primer** in the presence of a terminator nucleotide complementary to a nucleotide downstream from the target position, where the terminator is not complementary to the 2 nucleotides, to form an EP; and

(d) determining the identity of the **labeled nucleotide** present in the EP; and

(7) quantifying the number of NA having a target nucleotide present at a genetic locus of interest comprising M1 to form an EP and enumerating the number of EPs that comprise a labeled nucleotide.

USE - The method is used for detecting a NA insertion or deletion, to determine whether a target single nucleotide polymorphic variant is present at a genetic locus of interest, and to quantify the number of NA having a target nucleotide present at a genetic locus of interest. The presence of a deletion is indicative of the presence of cancerous or precancerous tissue in the biological sample and the amount of nucleotide present is an indicia of the severity of disease in a patient. Other new methods are used to diagnose colorectal cancer or precancer, to localize a colorectal lesion in a patient, to diagnose hereditory non-polyposis colorectal cancer, to determine whether a target nucleotide is present at a genetic locus of interest, to determine whether a target point mutation is present at a genetic locus of interest, to identify a target single nucleotide polymorphic variant present at a genetic locus of interest (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The new method has high sensitivity and high specificity. The method is non-invasive or minimally-invasive. The method reduces the background of primer extension reactions, making the analysis much easier to interpret compared to previous methods. The method can be used to detect a very small amount of mutant nucleic acid in a heterologous sample containing mainly normal nucleic acid.

Dwg.0/7

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 2002:227899 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detecting mutations using **primer extension** for detecting disease
IN Laken, Steven, Pepperell, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002123052 A1 20020905
US 6498012 B2 20021224
AI US 2001-883717 A1 20010618 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-757949, filed on 10 Jan 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-371991, filed on 11 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6280947 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-468670, filed on 21 Dec 1999, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1999-134711P 19990110 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1468
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of the invention comprise assays for markers indicative of cancer, precancer, and other diseases or disorders. Assays of the

invention are preformed on heterogeneous samples obtained from patients by non-invasive or minimally-invasive methods. Such assays may be employed alone or in combination with other disease screening techniques.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 2002:126275 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detecting mutations using **primer extension** for detecting disease
IN Shuber, Anthony P., Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Pierceall, William, Wellesley, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002064787 A1 20020530
US 6475738 B2 20021105
AI US 2001-883548 A1 20010618 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-757949, filed on 10 Jan 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-371991, filed on 11 Aug 1999, PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-468670, filed on 21 Dec 1999, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1999-134711P 19990110 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1470
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of the invention comprise assays for markers indicative of cancer, precancer, and other diseases or disorders. Assays of the invention are preformed on heterogeneous samples obtained from patients by non-invasive or minimally-invasive methods. Such assays may be employed alone or in combination with other disease screening techniques.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 2002:85143 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detecting mutations using **primer extension**
IN Shuber, Anthony P., Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Pierceall, William, Wellesley, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002045183 A1 20020418
US 6482595 B2 20021119
AI US 2001-940225 A1 20010827 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-371991, filed on 11 Aug 1999, UNKNOWN
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 771
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for detecting nucleotide deletions in biological samples are described. Methods of the invention are particulary useful for detecting deletions in regions of polynucleotide repeats. In particular, methods of the invention are useful to detect deletions at the BAT26 locus.

09567863

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-191555 [19] WPIDS
CR 2001-016253 [02]; 2002-500845 [53]
DNC C2001-057441
TI Detecting mutation, involves annealing **primer** upstream of target region to form **primer extension** product which is extended in presence of **labeled nucleotide**, comparing size of labeled **extension** product to standard.
DC B04 D16
IN PIERCEALL, W; SHUBER, A P
PA (EXAC-N) EXACT LAB INC; (EXAC-N) EXACT SCI CORP; (PIER-I) PIERCEALL W; (SHUB-I) SHUBER A P
CYC 29
PI WO 2001011083 A2 20010215 (200119)* EN 25p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU CA JP
AU 2000066273 A 20010305 (200130)
US 6280947 B1 20010828 (200151)
US 2002045183 A1 20020418 (200228)
EP 1203100 A2 20020508 (200238) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 6482595 B2 20021119 (200280)
ADT WO 2001011083 A2 WO 2000-US21763 20000809; AU 2000066273 A AU 2000-66273 20000809; US 6280947 B1 US 1999-371991 19990811; US 2002045183 A1 Cont of US 1999-371991 19990811, US 2001-940225 20010827; EP 1203100 A2 EP 2000-953902 20000809, WO 2000-US21763 20000809; US 6482595 B2 Cont of US 1999-371991 19990811, US 2001-940225 20010827
FDT AU 2000066273 A Based on WO 200111083; EP 1203100 A2 Based on WO 200111083; US 6482595 B2 Cont of US 6280947
PRAI US 1999-371991 19990811; US 2001-940225 20010827
AN 2001-191555 [19] WPIDS
CR 2001-016253 [02]; 2002-500845 [53]
AB WO 200111083 A UPAB: 20021212
NOVELTY - Detecting a nucleic acid insertion or deletion, comprising selecting a nucleic acid having a known sequence and a target region (TR) comprising at most three different types of base, contacting a sample with an annealing **primer** complementary to a portion of the nucleic acid immediately upstream of TR, and extending it in the presence of bases that are complementary to the bases of TR, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting a nucleic acid insertion or deletion, comprising selecting a nucleic acid having a known sequence and a target region (TR) comprising at most three different types of base, contacting a sample with an annealing **primer** complementary to a portion of the nucleic acid immediately upstream of TR, and extending it in the presence of bases that are complementary to the bases of TR, is new. The method further comprises:

(a) extending the product in the presence of a **labeled nucleotide** complementary to a base **downstream** from TR in the nucleic acid, but not complementary to any of the nucleotide bases of TR; and

(b) comparing the size of labeled **extension** product (LEP) obtained in (a) to a standard, in which LEP smaller than the standard indicates the presence of a deletion in the target reaction and LEP larger than the standard indicates the presence of an insertion in TR.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of detecting a nucleic acid insertion or deletion, comprising:

(a) selecting a nucleic acid with a known wild-type sequence and having TR suspected of containing a deletion, in which TR contains at most three different types of nucleotide;

(b) hybridizing an annealing **primer** to a region upstream of TR, in a nucleic acid sample;

(c) contacting the hybridized **primer** with an **extension** reaction mixture comprising:

(i) nucleotides that are complementary to the nucleotides in TR;

(ii) a **labeled nucleotide** complementary to a nucleotide found **downstream** from TR, but not complementary to any nucleotide found within TR; and

(iii) a terminator nucleotide that is complementary to a nucleotide found downstream from TR, but not complementary to any nucleotide found in TR;

(d) extending the hybridized **primer** to generate LEP; and

(e) comparing the size of LEP from (d) to a standard, in which LEP smaller than the standard indicates the presence of a deletion in TR, and LEP larger than the standard indicates the presence of an insertion.

USE - For detecting a nucleic acid insertion or deletion in a biological sample, e.g. a stool or homogenized stool or urine, semen, blood, sputum, cerebrospinal fluid, pus or aspirate sample which contains a heterogeneous mixture of mutant nucleic acid having a deletion in TR, and wild type nucleic acid with no deletion in TR. Preferably, a deletion in TR, is present in 1-5 % of the nucleic acid molecules containing TR. The deletion in TR indicates the presence of colorectal cancer or precancerous tissue in the biological sample. Preferably, TR is the polyA tract at the BAT26 locus. Alternatively, the presence of a deletion in TR is associated with the presence of a mutation at a separate genetic locus such as ODC, APC, p53 or RAS that is associated with cancer or precancer. (All claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The methods retain the specificity of **primer extension** assays while increasing their sensitivity by reducing background due to premature termination of the **extension** reaction, and can be used to detect a small amount of mutant nucleic acid in a heterogeneous sample containing mainly normal nucleic acid.

Dwg.0/3

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 2001:145045 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detecting mutations using **primer extension** for detecting disease
IN Shuber, Anthony P., Milford, MA, United States
Pierceall, William, Wellesley, MA, United States
Laken, Steven J., Pepperell, MA, United States
PI US 2001018180 A1 20010830
US 6503718 B2 20030107
AI US 2001-757949 A1 20010110 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-468670, filed on 21 Dec 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-371991, filed on 11 Aug 1999, PENDING
PRAI US 1999-134711P 19990110 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1438
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of the invention comprise assays for markers indicative of cancer, precancer, and other diseases or disorders. Assays of the invention are preformed on heterogeneous samples obtained from patients by non-invasive or minimally-invasive methods. Such assays may be employed alone or in combination with other disease screening

techniques.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 2001:142089 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detecting nucleotide insertion or deletion using **primer extension**
IN Shuber, Anthony P., Milford, MA, United States
Pierceall, William, Wellesley, MA, United States
PA Exact Sciences Corporation, Maynard, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6280947 B1 20010828
AI US 1999-371991 19990811 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Forman, B J
LREP Testa Hurwitz & Thibeault LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 984
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for detecting a nucleotide insertion or deletion in biological samples are described. Methods of the invention are particulary useful for detecting a nucleotide insertion or deletion in regions of polynucleotide repeats. In particular, methods of the invention are useful to detect a nucleotide insertion of deletion at the BAT26 locus.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-016253 [02] WPIDS
CR 2001-191555 [19]; 2002-500845 [53]
DNC C2001-004558
TI Diagnosing colorectal disease especially hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, by detecting a mutation in BAT-26 locus of nucleic acid from patient's sample.
DC B04 D16
IN LAKEN, S; LAKEN, S J; PIERCEALL, W; SHUBER, A P
PA (EXAC-N) EXACT LAB INC; (EXAC-N) EXACT SCI CORP; (LAKE-I) LAKEN S J; (PIER-I) PIERCEALL W; (SHUB-I) SHUBER A P; (LAKE-I) LAKEN S
CYC 23
PI WO 2000070096 A2 20001123 (200102)* EN 23p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU CA JP
AU 2000050274 A 20001205 (200113)
US 2001018180 A1 20010830 (200151)
EP 1179092 A2 20020213 (200219) EN
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
US 2002064787 A1 20020530 (200240)
US 2002123052 A1 20020905 (200260)
US 6475738 B2 20021105 (200276)
US 6498012 B2 20021224 (200303)
JP 2002543855 W 20021224 (200313) 31p
ADT WO 2000070096 A2 WO 2000-US13655 20000518; AU 2000050274 A AU 2000-50274 20000518; US 2001018180 A1 Provisional US 1999-134711P 19990518, CIP of US 1999-371991 19990811, CIP of US 1999-468670 19991221, US 2001-757949 20010110; EP 1179092 A2 EP 2000-932573 20000518, WO 2000-US13655 20000518; US 2002064787 A1 Provisional US 1999-134711P 19990518, CIP of US 1999-371991 19990811, CIP of US 1999-468670 19991221, Div ex US 2001-757949 20010110, US 2001-883548 20010618; US 2002123052 A1

Provisional US 1999-134711P 19990518, CIP of US 1999-371991 19990811, CIP of US 1999-468670 19991221, Cont of US 2001-757949 20010110, US 2001-883717 20010618; US 6475738 B2 Provisional US 1999-134711P 19990518, CIP of US 1999-371991 19990811, CIP of US 1999-468670 19991221, Div ex US 2001-757949 20010110, US 2001-883548 20010618; US 6498012 B2 Provisional US 1999-134711P 19990518, CIP of US 1999-371991 19990811, CIP of US 1999-468670 19991221, Cont of US 2001-757949 20010110, US 2001-883717 20010618; JP 2002543855 W JP 2000-618501 20000518, WO 2000-US13655 20000518

FDT AU 2000050274 A Based on WO 200070096; EP 1179092 A2 Based on WO 200070096; US 2002123052 A1 CIP of US 6280947; US 6475738 B2 CIP of US 6280947; US 6498012 B2 CIP of US 6280947; JP 2002543855 W Based on WO 200070096

PRAI US 1999-468670 19991221; US 1999-134711P 19990518; US 1999-371991 19990811; US 2001-757949 20010110; US 2001-883548 20010618; US 2001-883717 20010618

AN 2001-016253 [02] WPIDS

CR 2001-191555 [19]; 2002-500845 [53]

AB WO 200070096 A UPAB: 20030224

NOVELTY - Diagnosing (M1) a patient with a colonic disease or disorder, comprising detecting a mutation in a BAT-26 locus in the nucleic acid from a tissue or body fluid sample, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) determining (M2) a site of colonic disease or disorder in a patient comprising identifying a mutation in the BAT-26 locus of a patient tissue or body fluid sample, and determining the presence of disease or disorder in the proximal colon;

(2) detecting the presence of a colonic disease or disorder, comprising detecting a mutation in a BAT-26 locus in nucleic acid in a tissue or body fluid sample, identifying a mutation in a p53, apc or Kras locus in the nucleic acid, and detecting the disease or disorder if either assay is positive;

(3) confirming the presence of colonic disease or disorder in a patient, comprising performing (M1), performing a colonoscopy on the patient, and confirming a colonic disease or disorder as a lesion or polyp detectable by the colonoscopy; and

(4) determining a patient at risk of developing hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer comprising detecting the presence of an adenoma, by performing (M1) on a stool sample.

USE - To diagnose a patient having a colonic disease or disorder, especially hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, and other disorders such as pre-cancer, adenoma, polyp, inflammatory bowel disorder, inflammatory bowel syndrome, regional enteritis, granulomatous ileitis, granulomatous ileocolitis, Crohn's disease, ileitis, ileocolitis, jejunoileitis, granulomatous colitis, Yersinia enterocolitica enteritis, ulcerative colitis, pseudo-membraneous colitis, irritable bowel syndrome, diverticulosis, diverticulitis, intestinal parasites, infectious gastroenteritis, toxic gastroenteritis and bacterial gastroenteritis (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The diagnosing method has high sensitivity, high specificity for detecting indication of cancer, pre-cancer and other diseases or disorders, especially in heterogeneous samples.

Dwg.0/5

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:44:10 ON 09 JUN 2003)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:44:33 ON
     09 JUN 2003
L1         40246 S PRIMER AND EXTENSION
L2          1679 S L1 AND LABELED NUCLEOTIDE
L3             8 S L2 AND DOWNSTREAM (5A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE
L4             8 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l2 and same (3a)label?
L5           150 L2 AND SAME (3A) LABEL?

=> s l5 and repeat region
L6            14 L5 AND REPEAT REGION

=> s l6 not l4
L7            14 L6 NOT L4

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8            14 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 bib abs 1-14

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 14  USPATFULL
AN     2003:106233  USPATFULL
TI     Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of pancreatic
       cancer
IN     Benson, Darin R., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
       Kalos, Michael D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
       Lodes, Michael J., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
       Persing, David H., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES
       Hepler, William T., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
       Jiang, Yuqiu, Kent, WA, UNITED STATES
PA     Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 2003073144      A1   20030417
AI     US 2002-60036      A1   20020130 (10)
PRAI   US 2001-333626P     20011127 (60)
       US 2001-305484P     20010712 (60)
       US 2001-265305P     20010130 (60)
       US 2001-267568P     20010209 (60)
       US 2001-313999P     20010820 (60)
       US 2001-291631P     20010516 (60)
       US 2001-287112P     20010428 (60)
       US 2001-278651P     20010321 (60)
       US 2001-265682P     20010131 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300,
       SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN   Number of Claims: 17
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 14253
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer,
       particularly pancreatic cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions
       comprise one or more pancreatic tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions
       thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen
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presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly pancreatic cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2003:129820 USPATFULL
TI FEN-1 endonucleases, mixtures and cleavage methods
IN Kaiser, Michael W., Madison, WI, United States
Lyamichev, Victor I., Madison, WI, United States
Lyamicheva, Natasha, Madison, WI, United States
PA Third Wave Technologies, Ins., Madison, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6562611 B1 20030513
WO 9823774 19980604
AI US 1999-308825 19991008 (9)
WO 1997-US21783 19971126
19991008 PCT 371 date
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-757653, filed on 29 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5843669 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-758314, filed on 2 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6090606
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Patterson, Jr., Charles L.
LREP Medlen & Carroll, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 47
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 198 Drawing Figure(s); 185 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 13398
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to means for the detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences, as well as variations in nucleic acid sequences. The present invention also relates to improved cleavage means for the detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences. Structure-specific nucleases derived from a variety of thermostable organisms are provided. These structure-specific nucleases are used to cleave target-dependent cleavage structures, thereby indicating the presence of specific nucleic acid sequences or specific variations thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2003:115740 USPATFULL
TI FEN-1 endonuclease, mixtures and cleavage methods
IN Kaiser, Michael W., Madison, WI, United States
Lyamichev, Victor I., Madison, WI, United States
Lyamicheva, Natasha, Madison, WI, United States
PA Third Wave Technologies, Inc., Madison, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6555357 B1 20030429
AI US 2000-684938 20001006 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 308825 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-757653, filed on 29 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5843669 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-758314, filed on 2 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6090606
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Patterson, Jr., Charles L.
LREP Medlen & Carroll, LLP

09567863

CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 219 Drawing Figure(s); 185 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 13235
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to means for the detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences, as well as variations in nucleic acid sequences. The present invention also relates to improved cleavage means for the detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences. Structure-specific nucleases derived from a variety of thermostable organisms are provided. These structure-specific nucleases are used to cleave target-dependent cleavage structures, thereby indicating the presence of specific nucleic acid sequences or specific variations thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2002:329806 USPATFULL
TI Invasion assays
IN Hall, Jeff G., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
Lyamichev, Victor I., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
Mast, Andrea L., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
Brow, Mary Ann D., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002187486 A1 20021212
AI US 2001-33297 A1 20011102 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-350597, filed on 9 Jul 1999, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-823516, filed on 24 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5994069 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-756038, filed on 26 Nov 1996, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-756386, filed on 26 Nov 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5985557 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-682853, filed on 12 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6001567 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-599491, filed on 24 Jan 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5846717
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MEDLEN & CARROLL, LLP, Suite 350, 101 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA, 94105
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 121 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 10560
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to means for the detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences, as well as variations in nucleic acid sequences. The present invention also relates to methods for forming a nucleic acid cleavage structure on a target sequence and cleaving the nucleic acid cleavage structure in a site-specific manner. The structure-specific nuclease activity of a variety of enzymes is used to cleave the target-dependent cleavage structure, thereby indicating the presence of specific nucleic acid sequences or specific variations thereof. The present invention further relates to methods and devices for the separation of nucleic acid molecules based on charge. The present invention also provides methods for the detection of non-target cleavage products via the formation of a complete and activated protein binding region. The invention further provides sensitive and specific methods for the detection of human cytomegalovirus nucleic acid in a sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 14 USPATFULL

09567863

AN 2002:272801 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer
IN Stolk, John A., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Jiangchun, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
Chenault, Ruth A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Meagher, Madeleine Joy, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002150922 A1 20021017
AI US 2001-998598 A1 20011116 (9)
PRAI US 2001-304037P 20010710 (60)
US 2001-279670P 20010328 (60)
US 2001-267011P 20010206 (60)
US 2000-252222P 20001120 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 9233
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly colon cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more colon tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly colon cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2002:251118 USPATFULL
TI Method of determining the nucleotide sequence of oligonucleotides and DNA molecules
IN Williams, Peter, Phoenix, AZ, UNITED STATES
Taylor, Thomas J., Tempe, AZ, UNITED STATES
Williams, Daniel J.B., Tempe, AZ, UNITED STATES
Gould, Ian, Phoenix, AZ, UNITED STATES
Hayes, Mark A., Gilbert, AZ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002137062 A1 20020926
AI US 2001-941882 A1 20010828 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-673544, filed on 26 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US9616, filed on 30 Apr 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-83840P 19980501 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BAKER & BOTTS, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY, 10112
CLMN Number of Claims: 32
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2311
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel method for analyzing nucleic acid sequences based on real-time detection of DNA polymerase-catalyzed incorporation of each of the four nucleotide bases, supplied individually and serially in a microfluidic system, to a reaction cell containing a template system comprising a DNA fragment of unknown sequence and an oligonucleotide **primer**. Incorporation of a

nucleotide base into the template system can be detected by any of a variety of methods including but not limited to fluorescence and chemiluminescence detection. Alternatively, microcalorimetic detection of the heat generated by the incorporation of a nucleotide into the extending template system using thermopile, thermistor and refractive index measurements can be used to detect **extension** reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2002:243051 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of ovarian cancer
IN Algate, Paul A., Issaquah, WA, UNITED STATES
Jones, Robert, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Harlocker, Susan L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002132237 A1 20020919
AI US 2001-867701 A1 20010529 (9)
PRAI US 2000-207484P 20000526 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 25718
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly ovarian cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more ovarian tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly ovarian cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2002:221330 USPATFULL
TI Methods for the detection of nucleic acids
IN Shuber, Anthony P., Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Lapidus, Stanley N., Bedford, NH, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002119469 A1 20020829
AI US 2001-972767 A1 20011005 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-542377, filed on 4 Apr 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6300077 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-98180, filed on 16 Jun 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876857, filed on 16 Jun 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5928870 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-700583, filed on 14 Aug 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5670325
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1309
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are provided for identifying nucleic acids. Methods of the

invention are usefull for identifying and analyzing nucleic acids, especially variants of single nucleotide polymorphisms, that are indicative of disease or the predisposition for disease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2002:78405 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for analysis of nucleic acids
IN Makarov, Vladimir L., Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
Langmore, John P., Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of Michigan (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002042059 A1 20020411
AI US 2001-801346 A1 20010306 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-151236, filed on 10 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6197557 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-35677, filed on 5 Mar 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-811804, filed on 6 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6117634
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP David L. Parker, FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., 600 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 104
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 38 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6552
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are a number of methods that can be used in a variety of embodiments, including, creation of a nucleic acid terminated at one or more selected bases, sequence analysis of nucleic acids, mapping of sequence motifs within a nucleic acid, positional mapping of nucleic acid clones, and analysis of telomeric regions. The methods utilize double-stranded templates, and in most aspects involve a strand replacement reaction initiated at one or more random or specific locations created in a nucleic acid molecule, and in certain aspects utilizing an oligonucleotide **primer**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2002:254176 USPATFULL
TI Detection of nucleic acids by multiple sequential invasive cleavages 02
IN Hall, Jeff G., Madison, WI, United States
Lyamichev, Victor I., Madison, WI, United States
Mast, Andrea L., Madison, WI, United States
Brow, Mary Ann D., Madison, WI, United States
PA Third Wave Technologies, Inc, Madison, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6458535 B1 20021001
AI US 1999-350597 19990709 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-823516, filed on 24 Mar 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5994069 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-759038, filed on 2 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6090543 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-756386, filed on 26 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5085557 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-682853, filed on 12 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6001567 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-599491, filed on 24 Jan 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5846717, issued on 8 Dec 1998
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Souaya, Jehanne
LREP Medlen & Carroll, LLP

09567863

CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 170 Drawing Figure(s); 128 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 13831
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to means for the detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences, as well as variations in nucleic acid sequences. The present invention also relates to methods for forming a nucleic acid cleavage structure on a target sequence and cleaving the nucleic acid cleavage structure in a site-specific manner. The structure-specific nuclease activity of a variety of enzymes is used to cleave the target-dependent cleavage structure, thereby indicating the presence of specific nucleic acid sequences or specific variations thereof. The present invention further relates to methods and devices for the separation of nucleic acid molecules based on charge. The present invention also provides methods for the detection of non-target cleavage products via the formation of a complete and activated protein binding region. The invention further provides sensitive and specific methods for the detection of human cytomegalovirus nucleic acid in a sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2001:173338 USPATFULL
TI Methods for the detection of nucleic acids
IN Shuber, Anthony P., Milford, MA, United States
Lapidus, Stanley N., Bedford, NH, United States
PA Exact Sciences Corporation, Maynard, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6300077 B1 20011009
AI US 2000-542377 20000404 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-98180, filed on 16 Jun 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876857, filed on 16 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5928870 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-700583, filed on 14 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5670325
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Houtteman, Scott W.
LREP Testa Hurwitz & Thibeault LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1426
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are provided for identifying nucleic acids. Methods of the invention are useful for identifying and analyzing nucleic acids, especially variants of single nucleotide polymorphisms, that are indicative of disease or the predisposition for disease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2001:40208 USPATFULL
TI Methods for the detection of nucleic acids
IN Shuber, Anthony P., Milford, MA, United States
Lapidus, Stanley N., Bedford, NH, United States
Daley, George Q., Weston, MA, United States
PA Exact Science Corp., Maynard, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

09567863

PI US 6203993 B1 20010320
AI US 2000-542103 20000404 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-98180, filed on 16 Jun 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876857, filed on 16 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5928870 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-700583, filed on 14 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5670325
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Houtteman, Scott W.
LREP Testa Hurwitz & Thibeault LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1231
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are provided for identifying nucleic acids. Methods of the invention are useful for identifying and analyzing nucleic acids, especially variants of single nucleotide polymorphisms, that are indicative of disease or the predisposition for disease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 2001:33054 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for analysis of nucleic acids
IN Makarov, Vladimir L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Langmore, John P., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PA The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6197557 B1 20010306
AI US 1998-151236 19980910 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-35677, filed on 5 Mar 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-811804, filed on 6 Mar 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6117634
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brusca, John S.; Assistant Examiner: Kim, Young
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 67 Drawing Figure(s); 38 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5768
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are a number of methods that can be used in a variety of embodiments, including, creation of a nucleic acid terminated at one or more selected bases, sequence analysis of nucleic acids, mapping of sequence motifs within a nucleic acid, positional mapping of nucleic acid clones, and analysis of telomeric regions. The methods utilize double-stranded templates, and in most aspects involve a strand replacement reaction initiated at one or more random or specific locations created in a nucleic acid molecule, and in certain aspects utilizing an oligonucleotide **primer**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL
AN 1999:155453 USPATFULL
TI Detection of nucleic acids by multiple sequential invasive cleavages
IN Hall, Jeff G., Madison, WI, United States
Lyamichev, Victor I., Madison, WI, United States
Mast, Andrea L., Madison, WI, United States
Brow, Mary Ann D., Madison, WI, United States

09567863

PA Third Wave Technologies, Inc., Madison, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5994069 19991130
AI US 1997-823516 19970324 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1997-US1072, filed on 21 Jan 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-759038, filed on 2 Dec 1996 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-758314, filed on 2 Dec 1996 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-756386, filed on 26 Nov 1996 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-682853, filed on 12 Jul 1996 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-599491, filed on 24 Jan 1996 , said Ser. No. US 759038 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-756386, filed on 26 Nov 1996
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Shoemaker, Debra
LREP Medlen & Carroll, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 169 Drawing Figure(s); 128 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 14892
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to means for the detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences, as well as variations in nucleic acid sequences. The present invention also relates to methods for forming a nucleic acid cleavage structure on a target sequence and cleaving the nucleic acid cleavage structure in a site-specific manner. The structure-specific nuclease activity of a variety of enzymes is used to cleave the target-dependent cleavage structure, thereby indicating the presence of specific nucleic acid sequences or specific variations thereof. The present invention further relates to methods and devices for the separation of nucleic acid molecules based on charge. The present invention also provides methods for the detection of non-target cleavage products via the formation of a complete and activated protein binding region. The invention further provides sensitive and specific methods for the detection of human cytomegalovirus nucleic acid in a sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:44:10 ON 09 JUN 2003)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:44:33 ON
     09 JUN 2003
L1         40246 S PRIMER AND EXTENSION
L2          1679 S L1 AND LABELED NUCLEOTIDE
L3             8 S L2 AND DOWNSTREAM (5A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE
L4             8 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5           150 S L2 AND SAME (3A)LABEL?
L6            14 S L5 AND REPEAT REGION
L7            14 S L6 NOT L4
L8            14 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>
=> s l5 and repeat
L9           63 L5 AND REPEAT

=> s l9 and repeat (5a) labeled nucleotide?
L10           0 L9 AND REPEAT (5A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE?

=> s l5 and repeat(6a) labeled nucleotide?
L11           0 L5 AND REPEAT(6A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE?

=> s l2 and repeat (6a) labeled nucleotide?
L12           0 L2 AND REPEAT (6A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE?

=>
=> s l2 and region (6a) labeled nucleotide?
L13          20 L2 AND REGION (6A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE?

=> s l13 not l6
L14          17 L13 NOT L6

=> s l14 not l3
L15          12 L14 NOT L3

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16           12 DUP REM L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l16 bib abs 1-12

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 12  USPATFULL
AN      2003:93148  USPATFULL
TI      System and methods for mixing within a microfluidic device
IN      Gallagher, Sean, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
        Druyor-Sanchez, Roberta, Mesa, AZ, UNITED STATES
        Chan, Yuk-Tong, Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES
        Dorris, David, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
        Dues, Lawrence, Chandler, AZ, UNITED STATES
        De La Cerda, Alan Paul, Chandler, AZ, UNITED STATES
        Simonson, Norb, Mesa, AZ, UNITED STATES
        Anderson, Clifford Lynde Hunt, Tempe, AZ, UNITED STATES
        Franciskovich, Phillip, Phoenix, AZ, UNITED STATES
        Kahn, Peter Albert, Phoenix, AZ, UNITED STATES
PI      US 2003064507      A1   20030403
AI      US 2002-206841     A1   20020726 (10)
PRAI    US 2002-395257P     20020711 (60)
        US 2001-308169P     20010726 (60)
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09567863

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Robin M. Silva, Esq., DORSEY & WHITNEY, LLP, Suite 3400, Four Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, CA, 94111-4187
CLMN Number of Claims: 113
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3079
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides microfluidic systems comprising microfluidic chambers and mixers, and methods of use. The microfluidic chambers of the present invention comprise a flexible membrane which provides efficient mixing of the solution therein. The present invention also provides a microfluidic chamber in fluidic communication with a micro-disk and a microfluidic chamber comprising a shim such that and a contiguous gap is present between a sample fluid and the chamber membrane. The microfluidic systems find use in the decrease in time for reactions occurring therein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:294548 USPATFULL
TI DNA polymerases having improved **labeled nucleotide** incorporation properties
IN Brandis, John, Hercules, CA, UNITED STATES
Bloom, Curtis, Chino Hills, CA, UNITED STATES
Richards, John H., Bradbury, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Perkin-Elmer Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002164591 A1 20021107
AI US 2001-794262 A1 20010227 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-41878, filed on 12 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6265193
PRAI US 1997-39610P 19970312 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PATTI SELAN, PATENT ADMINISTRATOR, APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, 850 LINCOLN CENTRE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA, 94404
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1265
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to mutant DNA polymerases that exhibit reduced discrimination against labeled nucleotides into polynucleotides. The DNA polymerases of the invention have at least one mutation in the nucleotide label interaction region of the enzyme such the mutation results in reduced discrimination against labeled nucleotides. The nucleotide label interaction regions is located at portions of the O-helix, (ii) the K helix, and (iii) the inter O--P helical loop of Taq DNA polymerase or analogous positions in other DNA polymerases.

In addition to providing novel mutant DNA polymerases, the invention also provides polynucleotides encoding the subject mutant DNA polymerases. The polynucleotides provided may comprise expression vectors for the recombinant production of the mutant polymerases. The invention also provide host cells containing the subject polynucleotides. The invention also includes numerous methods of using the subject DNA polymerases, including uses for chain termination sequencing and PCR. Another aspect of the invention is to provide kits for synthesizing fluorescently labeled polynucleotides in accordance with the methods of the invention. Kits of the invention comprise a

mutant DNA polymerase of the invention and a fluorescently **labeled nucleotide** that exhibits reduced discrimination with respect to the mutant DNA polymerase in the kit.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:242791 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer
IN King, Gordon E., Shoreline, WA, UNITED STATES
Meagher, Madeleine Joy, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Jiangchun, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
Secrist, Heather, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002131971 A1 20020919
AI US 2001-33528 A1 20011226 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-920300, filed on 31 Jul 2001, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-302051P 20010629 (60)
US 2001-279763P 20010328 (60)
US 2000-223283P 20000803 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 8083
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly colon cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more colon tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly colon cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:221316 USPATFULL
TI Methods and products for analyzing polymers
IN Chan, Eugene Y., Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002119455 A1 20020829
AI US 2001-852968 A1 20010510 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-134411, filed on 13 Aug 1998, PATENTED
PRAI WO 1998-US3024 19980211
US 1997-64687P 19971105 (60)
US 1997-37921P 19970212 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Helen C. Lockhart, Esq., Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA, 02210
CLMN Number of Claims: 159
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6864
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and products for analyzing polymers are provided. The methods include methods for determining various other structural properties of

the polymers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:43163 USPATFULL
TI Methods and apparatus for analyzing polynucleotide sequences
IN Quake, Stephen, San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES
Volkmuth, Wayne, Calabasas, CA, UNITED STATES
Unger, Marc, South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002025529 A1 20020228
AI US 2001-908830 A1 20010718 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-707737, filed on 6 Nov 2000, PENDING
PRAI US 1999-163742P 19991104 (60)
US 1999-141503P 19990628 (60)
US 1999-147199P 19990803 (60)
US 2000-186856P 20000303 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 54
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2222
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for high speed, high throughput analysis of polynucleotide sequences, and apparatuses with which to carry out the methods are provided in the invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:346801 USPATFULL
TI Method for identifying polymorphisms
IN Stanton, Jr., Vince P., Belmont, MA, United States
Wolfe, Jia Liu, Winchester, MA, United States
Kawate, Tomohiko, Cambridge, MA, United States
Verdine, Gregory L., Cambridge, MA, United States
Olson, Jeffrey, Chelmsford, MA, United States
PA Variagenics, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6500650 B1 20021231
AI US 2000-655104 20000905 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-394467, filed on 10 Sep 1999
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-394457, filed on 10 Sep 1999
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-394774, filed on 10 Sep 1999
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-394387, filed on 10 Sep 1999
PRAI US 1998-102724P 19981001 (60)
US 1999-149533P 19990817 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Riley, Jezia
LREP Lyon & Lyon LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 72 Drawing Figure(s); 59 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6037
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods for the detection of polymorphism in polynucleotides by using hybridization of fragments of segments of a polynucleotide suspected of containing a polymorphism with an oligonucleotide having a sequence complementary to a fragment

identifying the polymorphism and subsequent detection of incorporated labels in the oligonucleotide-fragment duplex.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2002:50774 USPATFULL
TI Methods and products for analyzing polymers
IN Chan, Eugene Y., Brookline, MA, United States
PA US Genomics, Woburn, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6355420 B1 20020312
AI US 1998-134411 19980813 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US3024, filed on 11 Feb 1998
PRAI US 1997-37921P 19970212 (60)
US 1997-64687P 19971105 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Taylor, Janell E.
LREP Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 123
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6818
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and products for analyzing polymers are provided. The methods include methods for determining various other structural properties of the polymers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:121253 USPATFULL
TI Analytical methods and materials for nucleic acid detection
IN Shultz, John William, Verona, WI, United States
Lewis, Martin K., Madison, WI, United States
Mandrekar, Michelle, Oregon, WI, United States
Leippe, Donna, Middleton, WI, United States
Smith, Jr., Roderick R., Fitchburg, WI, United States
Welch, Roy, Palo Alto, CA, United States
PA Promega Corporation, Madison, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6268146 B1 20010731
AI US 1999-425460 19991122 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-358972, filed on 21 Jul 1999
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-252436, filed on 18 Feb 1999
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-42287, filed on 13 Mar 1998
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey; Assistant Examiner: Chakrabarti, Arun
LREP Welsh & Katz, Ltd.
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2274
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mass spectrometric, absorbance spectroscopic and fluorescence spectroscopic processes are disclosed to detect the depolymerization of a nucleic acid hybrid in order to qualitatively and quantitatively assay for the presence of a predetermined nucleic acid target. Applications of those processes include the detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms, identification of single base changes, speciation, determination of viral load, genotyping, medical marker diagnostics, and

the like, including multiplexed assays.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:116799 USPATFULL
TI DNA polymerases having improved **labeled nucleotide** incorporation properties
IN Brandis, John, Hercules, CA, United States
Bloom, Curtis, Chino Hills, CA, United States
Richards, John H., Bradbury, CA, United States
PA PE Corporation (NY), Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6265193 B1 20010724
AI US 1998-41878 19980312 (9)
PRAI US 1997-39610P 19970312 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.; Assistant Examiner: Hutson, Richard
LREP Bortner, Scott R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1260
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to mutant DNA polymerases that exhibit reduced discrimination against labeled nucleotides into polynucleotides. The DNA polymerases of the invention have at least one mutation in the nucleotide label interaction region of the enzyme such the mutation results in reduced discrimination against labeled nucleotides. The nucleotide label interaction regions is located at portions of the O-helix, (ii) the K helix, and (iii) the inter O-P helical loop of Taq DNA polymerase or analogous positions in other DNA polymerases.

In addition to providing novel mutant DNA polymerases, the invention also provides polynucleotides encoding the subject mutant DNA polymerases. The polynucleotides provided may comprise expression vectors for the recombinant production of the mutant polymerases. The invention also provide host cells containing the subject polynucleotides. The invention also includes numerous methods of using the subject DNA polymerases, including uses for chain termination sequencing and PCR. Another aspect of the invention is to provide kits for synthesizing fluorescently labeled polynucleotides in accordance with the methods of the invention. Kits of the invention comprise a mutant DNA polymerase of the invention and a fluorescently **labeled nucleotide** that exhibits reduced discrimination with respect to the mutant DNA polymerase in the kit.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2001:47770 USPATFULL
TI Molecular motors
IN Chan, Eugene Y., Boston, MA, United States
PA US Genomics, Woburn, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6210896 B1 20010403
AI US 1999-374414 19990813 (9)
PRAI US 1998-96540P 19980813 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted

09567863

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Brusca, John S.; Assistant Examiner: Siu, Stephen
LREP Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2458
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to molecular motors and their use in linear analysis of polymers. In particular, molecular motors are used to move polymers with respect to a station such that specific signals arise from the interaction between the polymer and an agent at the station.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 1998:154028 USPATFULL
TI Method for the detection of genetic diseases and gene sequence variations by single nucleotide **primer extension**
IN Bajaj, S. Paul, St. Louis, MO, United States
PA St. Louis University, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5846710 19981208
AI US 1993-103408 19930806 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-608225, filed on 2 Nov 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Sisson, Bradley L.
LREP Senniger, Powers, Leavitt & Roedel
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 697
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Method for screening a sample oligonucleotide for a variation in sequence at a predetermined position thereof relative to a nucleic acid the sequence of which is known, wherein the sample oligonucleotide is provided as a single stranded molecule, the single stranded molecule is mixed with an inducing agent, a **labeled nucleotide**, and a **primer** having a sequence identical to a region flanking the predetermined position to form a mixture, the mixture having an essential absence of nucleotides constituted of bases other than the base of which the **labeled nucleotide** is constituted, the mixture is subjected to conditions conducive for the annealing of the **primer** to the single stranded molecule and the formation of a **primer extension** product incorporating the **labeled nucleotide**, and the mixture is analyzed for the presence of **primer extension** product containing **labeled nucleotide**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 1998:138641 USPATFULL
TI Methods for measuring telomere length
IN Kozlowski, Michael R., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Prowse, Karen R., Groningen, Netherlands
Wang, Sy-Shi, Burlingame, CA, United States
Wong, Sharon, San Jose, CA, United States
Kim, Nam Woo, San Jose, CA, United States
Allsopp, Richard, Menlo Park, CA, United States
PA Geron Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5834193 19981110

09567863

AI US 1996-660402 19960607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-479916, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.
LREP Kaster, Kevin R., Stracker, Elaine C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1906
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and compositions for the measurement of telomere length have application in medical diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic procedures. The methods for measuring telomere length include **primer extension**-based methods and probe-based methods. The **primer extension** methods involve elongation of telomeric, linker, and/or subtelomeric based primers under conditions such that the telomere serves as a template for **primer extension** and that the resultant **primer extension** products can be compared to standards of known length to provide a measure of telomere length. The probe based methods allow for telomere length measurements using DNA from lysed or whole cells and involve hybridizing an excess of probe to all telomeric repeat sequences in the telomere, measuring the amount of bound probe, and correlating the amount of bound probe measured with telomere length.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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=>
=> s oligonucleotide? (5a) repeat (10a) labeled nucleotide? (5a) downstream
L17             0 OLIGONUCLEOTIDE? (5A) REPEAT (10A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE? (5A)
                  DOWNSTREAM

=> s oligonucleotide? (15a) repeat (10a) labeled nucleotide? (5a) downstream
L18             0 OLIGONUCLEOTIDE? (15A) REPEAT (10A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE? (5A)
                  DOWNSTREAM

=> s oligonucleotide? (15a) repeat (10a) labeled nucleotide? (15a) downstream
L19             2 OLIGONUCLEOTIDE? (15A) REPEAT (10A) LABELED NUCLEOTIDE? (15A)
                  DOWNSTREAM

=> d l19 bib abs 1-2

L19  ANSWER 1 OF 2  USPATFULL
AN      2003:106233  USPATFULL
TI      Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of pancreatic
        cancer
IN      Benson, Darin R., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
        Kalos, Michael D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
        Lodes, Michael J., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
        Persing, David H., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES
        Hepler, William T., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
        Jiang, Yuqiu, Kent, WA, UNITED STATES
PA      Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 2003073144      A1   20030417
AI      US 2002-60036      A1   20020130 (10)
PRAI    US 2001-333626P     20011127 (60)
        US 2001-305484P     20010712 (60)
        US 2001-265305P     20010130 (60)
        US 2001-267568P     20010209 (60)
        US 2001-313999P     20010820 (60)
        US 2001-291631P     20010516 (60)
        US 2001-287112P     20010428 (60)
        US 2001-278651P     20010321 (60)
        US 2001-265682P     20010131 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300,
        SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN    Number of Claims: 17
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    No Drawings
LN.CNT 14253
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer,
        particularly pancreatic cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions
        comprise one or more pancreatic tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions
        thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen
        presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are
        specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed
        compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention
        and/or treatment of diseases, particularly pancreatic cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 2 OF 2  USPATFULL
AN      2002:243051  USPATFULL
TI      Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of ovarian cancer
IN      Algate, Paul A., Issaquah, WA, UNITED STATES
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09567863

Jones, Robert, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Harlocker, Susan L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002132237 A1 20020919
AI US 2001-867701 A1 20010529 (9)
PRAI US 2000-207484P 20000526 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 25718
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly ovarian cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more ovarian tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly ovarian cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.